

JPRS: 3052

7 March 1960

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(19-25 January 1960)

No. 118

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

20000131 122

Photocopies of this report may be purchased from:

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Reproduced by the
CLEARINGHOUSE
for Federal Scientific & Technical
Information Springfield Va. 22151

FOREWORD

This publication was prepared under contract by the UNITED STATES JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, a federal government organization established to service the translation and research needs of the various government departments.

JPRS: 3052
CSO: 31-D/118

SUMMARY OF THE POLISH PROVINCIAL PRESS

(19-25 January 1960)

PREFACE

The Summary of the Polish Provincial Press is a report containing summaries, extracts and collations of items of local significance in the political, sociological and economic fields, appearing in selected provincial dailies from all major areas of Poland. This report contains items from sources dated 19-25 January 1960.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. THE GOVERNMENT	1
1. General	1
2. Public Health and Education	1
II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM	4
1. PZPR-ZSL-SD Cooperation, and the New Agricultural Program	4
2. Mass Organizations	5
III. THE PZPR	7
1. General	7
2. Propaganda	9
IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS	10

	<u>Page</u>
V. ECONOMIC	13
A. Industries	13
B. Consumer Goods, Food Industry, and Domestic Trade	19
C. Transportation and Communications	21
1. General	21
2. Construction of Transport Equipment and Facilities	22
D. Construction	23
E. General Economic	24
1. Economic Structure and Administration; Economic Plans, Plan Fulfillment, and Policies	24
F. Geographic	26
1. Movement of Population	26
2. Western Territories	27
Appendix A: Illustrations	28
Appendix B: Newspaper Sources	28
Appendix C: Abbreviations	29

I. THE GOVERNMENT

1. General

This month distribution of the new type social security booklets will begin in the city. The booklets, approximately 300,000 to be distributed here will be made up of two parts: One will constitute a case history of the holder's health, listing every instance of treatment, etc., and no certificate exempting him from work shall be issued without the booklet. The second part gives employment and wage information. It will constitute the basis for his or her future pension. The worker's specialty (turner, mason, etc.) and his position (foreman, brigade worker etc.) will also be entered here (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 19 January).

Wladyslaw Gomulka, Petr Abrasimov, the Soviet Ambassador, H. Golanski, Minister of Advanced Studies, Wacław Tulodziecki, Minister of Education, Jan Mitrega, Minister of Mining and Power, General Mieczysław Moczar, Vice-Minister of Interior, Marian Minor, Vice-Minister of Light Industry, Stefan Fariaszewski, Vice-Minister of Construction and of Construction Materials Industry, Gen. V. Y. Kolpakchi and Col. A. O. Krainov, officers of the army which liberated Lodz in 1945, representatives of the FJN and of the Polish Army attended the ceremonies on the 15th anniversary of liberation of Lodz. The ceremony was marked by the inauguration of the new Lodz thermoelectrical plant, named "Vladimir Lenin Plant." Gomulka delivered a speech (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 20 January).

On 21 January the president of Lublin Wojewodztwo Court handed over to Czesław Brzezinski, Alfons Lesniewicz, Konrad Gagala and Lechosław Fijałkowski, Powiat Court judges, the decrees issued by the State Council, and appointing them Lublin Wojewodztwo Court judges (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23/24 January).

2. Public Health and Education

Since the liberation Lodz gained 57,700 new housing units, 3,257 hospital beds. The number of physicians exceeds by 118, and the number of dentists by 417 that of 1939. Infant mortality dropped from 18.3% in 1945 to 5.2% in 1959. Primary school population increased by 54,750. There are 88 new kindergartens, and 44 new day nurseries (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 19 January).

The new Wielun powiat hospital, the wojewodztwo's largest has 555 beds, treats 10,000 in-patients and carries out 3,500 operations a year. Its construction brought Wielun powiat's hospital bed index up to 46.2 per 10,000 population as against the 25 per 10,000 index of the wojewodztwo as a whole (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 19 January).

How to explain these figures: (Lodz city)

	Adult evening classes	Students
1945	42	5,834
1958/59	28	2,947

One would be inclined to draw the agreeable conclusion that the level of formal education improved so greatly that it was no longer necessary to hold as many evening classes as heretofore. This unfortunately does not happen to be true: as the labor shortage was growing more acute, industrial management found it expedient to overlook the fact that the workers hired had not completed the primary school course as long as they were willing to accept jobs. This is a disquieting symptom. The workers do not care to complete their education as this is no longer necessary in order to get a job (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 20 January).

The city has 67 specialized dispensaries as against 28 in 1952. The total number of 251 municipal dispensaries treated over 2,000,000 outpatients within one year. Two new dispensaries are now under construction.

However, there are still too many cases of patients being sent wandering from one dispensary to another, and the recent polio inoculation campaign was not well organized (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 January).

Within the wojewodztwo, committees of various level people's councils established close cooperation in the fields of health, education and culture. The representatives of the people's wojewodztwo council will travel to the powiats of Zambrow, Sokolka and Olecko in order to discuss cultural matters with the representatives of local councils (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 21 January).

On 20 January, Michal Godlewski, Vice-Minister of Education opened the exhibit of the city's vocational schools. In his speech, Czeslaw Grad, head of Lodz school board said that Lodz vocational schools were now training almost 19,000 students a year as against 3,000 15 years ago (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 21 January).

Out of the 220 scholarships (600 to 660 zlotys a month) available at the Gdansk Polytechnic, students accepted 114 so far. In donating scholarships, certain agencies, enterprises or municipalities mail contracts calling for 300 to 850 zlotys a month. If the amount is in excess of the established 600-660 one, there is no trouble, however students refuse to sign contracts offering them less than 600 a month. Moreover, there are contracts erroneously made out for only ten months a year while a scholarship entitles the grantee to be paid 12 months a year (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 22 January).

In connection with the 15th anniversary of Silesia's liberation, ten new primary schools, to accommodate nearly 5,000 pupils will be opened in the wojewodztwo between 27 and 30 January (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25 January).

In an interview Szczepan Rosak, president of the people's Wielun powiat council said that in the powiat's rural areas, 75% of children attended school as against 27% in 1938 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 25 January).

II. THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. PZPR-ZSL-SD Cooperation, and the New Agricultural Program

This wojewodztwo has 1,170 agricultural associations (24,500 members). The membership however accounts for only 14% of the total number of the wojewodztwo's farmers (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 19 January).

Under the arrangements for the distribution of tractors, Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo agricultural associations can purchase 150, and those of Poznan and Wroclaw wojewodztwos 130 "Ursus C-325" and "Zetor 25-a" tractors each (wojewodztwo) during the first quarter 1960 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 19 January).

While the agricultural development fund planned to distribute 226 tractor sets in the wojewodztwo in 1959, only 113 were actually distributed. This is much too little.

In the wojewodztwo about 5,800 tractors are at work at present. The POM's, responsible for their maintenance and repairs have an annual 244,000,000 zlotys budget. Out of this amount, 75,000,000 zlotys is to be earned by field, and 169,000,000 zlotys by workshop services (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 19 January).

The management of the Bydgoszcz branch of Bank Rolny (Agricultural Bank) reported that in 1959, 1,000 new farms were added to those of the wojewodztwo following the sales of over 10,000 ha by the state land fund. The new farms average 7 ha. Their combined value amounts to 108,996,000 zlotys, and in most cases the purchasers availed themselves of Bank Rolny credits. This year a further 5,000 ha will be offered for sale to individual peasants, and 14,000 ha of the best lands will be earmarked for the agricultural associations. Of the new settlers, 90% came from the powiats of Bydgoszcz wojewodztwo, and the others from Lublin, Kielce and Cracow wojewodztwos (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 January).

In an interview granted on the eve of the seventh SD wojewodztwo congress, Sejm Representative J. Czapski, secretary of the SD wojewodztwo committee, said that during the outgoing committee's tenure, the number of local SD associations in the wojewodztwo grew from 50 to 71, and the membership increased by 12.5%. Under the preceding committee, craftsmen

accounted for 62% of the membership. At present, they are being increasingly outnumbered by members of production cooperative societies, and by representatives of intelligentsia. There will be 158 delegates to the wojewodztwo congress.

Czapski said the cooperation was excellent with the PZPR, whose leadership is recognized by the SD (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23/24 January).

At the plenum of ZSL city committee, attended by Czeslaw Grzegorski, member of the ZSL chief committee, and by Henryk Rafalski, president of the ZSL wojewodztwo committee, Adam Suchow, head of the agricultural section presented a program for the development of agriculture within the boundaries of Greater Lodz over the years 1960-1965 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 23/24 January).

Today Jan Dusza, Vice-Minister of Finance, member of the ZSL chief committee will speak at the ZSL wojewodztwo committee on "The Current Financial Policies" (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25 January).

Greeted by Wladyslaw Kozdra, first secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, and attended by Sejm Representative Jan Karol Wende, vice-president of the SD central committee, and by representatives of the PZPR and ZSL, the SD wojewodztwo congress closed on 24 January. The 130 delegates discussed the current political and economic situation, passed a resolution censuring the neo-fascist incidents in West Germany, worked out a program for the coming years, and elected a 33-man wojewodztwo committee. Stanislaw Szramowicz was re-elected president of the committee (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25 January).

2. Mass Organizations

Led by Edward Zalewski, secretary of the people's wojewodztwo council presidium, a 22-man delegation of the TRZZ Bialystok organization will attend the TRZZ national congress at Olsztyn (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 20 January).

General Franciszek Ksiezarczyk attended a conference of representatives of the wojewodztwo authorities, and of the LPZ, held at the party city committee to discuss further development of Army-LPZ cooperation. The conference appointed a committee for the co-ordination of

cooperation between industrial enterprises and army units. Leonhard, manager of the "Stomil" rubber plant became the chairman of the co-ordination committee (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 January).

Professor Dr. Marian Litynski of the regional TRZZ council attended TRZZ Szczecin meeting on 19 January. The meeting elected Michal Olejnik, president of the people's powiat council, president of the TRZZ Szczecin authority (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 21 January).

At a conference held at Torun on 14 January, the regional Bydgoszcz and Gdansk TRZZ authorities decided to act jointly at the TRZZ national congress at Olsztyn. They will press for the organization and settlement of Lower Vistula areas, and for re-opening the closed industrial plants in both wojewodztwos (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 January).

In an interview granted before going to the TRZZ national congress at Olsztyn, the delegates stated that Lodz TRZZ was active in organizing economic and cultural cooperation between this wojewodztwo and those of Zielona Gora, Koszalin and Opole as well as with the Warmia-Mazury region. Lodz city cooperated with the city of Slupsk (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 22 January).

III. THE PZPR

1. General

At its first post-election plenum, the party Jezyce city section committee appointed three commissions: organizational with a youth sub-committee, economic, and propaganda, with an educational sub-committee. Each commission has a full-time professional secretary (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 19 January).

Distributed to the delegates prior to the eighth conference of the party city organization, the report of the party city committee reads: "The resolutions passed by the 11th plenum of the party central committee have not been fully implemented with regard to the need for improving the organization of work, and for liquidating employment surpluses." These works constitute both self-criticism and criticism addressed to the economic activists, and to plant committees and party primary organizations in industrial enterprises. The conference must answer the question: "Are all statutory duties discharged in full by the members of the party organization of our city?" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 19 January).

In analyzing the work done by the party Chojnice powiat organization and committee, the executive of the party wojewodztwo committee stated the need for more systematic schooling. In many cases, it exists on paper only, and in several party primary organizations it does not exist at all. At present, there are 51 courses in the powiat, with 1,500 attending. In order to cope with this insufficiency, several party primary organizations introduced a greater proportion of ideological problems on the primary organization meeting agenda. This is true with regard to 59 primary organizations.

The enrollment rate of Chojnice powiat party organization is among the lowest in the wojewodztwo. Peasants account for only 9.7% of the total membership, and in 35 villages of the powiat there are no primary organizations of the party. At the locality of Obrow, there is a primary organization of seven members, none of them under 40 years of age. The Obrow organization has not enrolled one member since 1948 (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23/24 January).

Let it be said on the eve of the eighth report-and-election conference of the party city organization that its activities were recently expanded in the field of both political-economic, and

intra-party matters. The Poznan party organization has 20,335 members. At the conference, they will be represented by 200 delegates (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23/24 January).

The eighth report-and-election conference of the party Poznan city organization heard a report read by E. Halas, first secretary of the party city committee. The report stated there were substantial production reserves in the management of construction materials industry and in construction. These were due to organizational shortcomings, while inadequate use was being made of technical progress, and the time spent at work was not quite usefully employed.

The delegates representing industrial crews discussed the part played by party members in the KSR's. Furthermore, they criticized the press for its insufficiently close approach to crews, and for non-payment of party dues by certain journalists.

The conference elected the committee and its executive. Czeslaw Konozal, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee was elected first secretary of the party city committee. Comrade E. Halas, the outgoing first secretary was appointed by party authorities head of one of the wojewodztwo committee's newly set up sections (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25 January).

On 23 January Comrades Bruno Wilczewski, president of the wojewodztwo economic planning commission, Roman Smulski, secretary of the party city committee, and Edward Janiak, president of the people's municipal council attended a conference of chiefs of municipal council sections and of managers and chief accountants of Lublin industrial and trade enterprises, discussing the implementation of the economic programs in the spirit of the fourth plenum of the party central committee (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25 January).

At the "H. Cegielski" works, the KSR is made up of the party plant committee, the council of the labor unions, the workers' council, and of the first and second secretaries of the ZMS plant committee.

Both on the workers' council and on that of labor unions, the party members display great activity aimed at safeguarding adherence to the party line. In their close approach to the crews, they explain the decisions reached by the KSR, recommendations issued by the party, and through their own example encourage obedience to KSR decisions (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 25 January).

2. Propaganda

Following a decision reached by the party Lodz committee, the first Lodz discussion club will be inaugurated on 27 January. The club will meet every Wednesday under the auspices of the Glos Robotniczy at the house of culture in order to discuss all and sundry city problems in the political, economic and cultural fields with representatives of party organizations and of city authorities (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 22 January).

In an article titled "The Socialist State," Dr. Adam Lopatka, assistant-professor at the Adam Mickiewicz University said: "In its very quality, the socialist state is superior to the bourgeois one. It is the highest form of state, as it will not be replaced by any other but will die off as an institution when its task is accomplished.

"To take but two features of the socialist state, like the fact of its being the working people's state, and that of public ownership of means of production, confirms its moral superiority over the states of exploiters" (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 23/24 January).

In an article titled "Fifteen Years of United Silesia," Jerzy Zietek, deputy-president of the people's wojewodztwo council said that pre-war Silesia was one of Germany's most neglected provinces: the average worker's income amounted to 3,480 Reichsmark p.a. as against 4,736 RM in the Ruhr and 5,201 RM in Berlin. Silesia contributed no more than 5% of gross national product, 4% of German industrial production, and 2.7% of Germany's total industrial exports (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25 January).

IV. SOCIOLOGICAL ITEMS

The number of cases tried by the courts of the wojewodztwo in 1959 was 2,000 less than 1958, and so was the number of people convicted by them. The wojewodztwo's powiat courts sentenced 18,000 to terms in prison. The backlog is not as heavy as before: An average civil case has to wait for 45 days, and an average criminal one - four months and no longer (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 19 January).

A conference on the campaign against economic crime was held by representatives of the wojewodztwo committee of party control, of attorney's office, the NIK wojewodztwo office, and of the teams for fighting economic crime. The conference disclosed the following frequent forms of economic crime: Forging payrolls through padding them and otherwise, purchasing materials from private firms, and charging inflated prices, to be paid by state enterprises, the difference being split between the private firm and the dishonest official. Thefts accounted for 68% of all economic crimes (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 January).

Among other persons arrested for meat black market activities: Franciszek Budnik, livestock purchasing official of Janowiec, who forged livestock delivery receipts, charging an average 800 zlotys each (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 January).

The following articles are among those most often smuggled into Poland by sea: Watches, nylon stockings and underwear, fountain pens and, recently, cosmetics. Principal illegal exports: Hard liquor, cameras, etc. (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 January).

In 1959, there were 600 cases of fire in the wojewodztwo, i.e., up 120 from 1958. Among them, there were 55 cases of arson, and 89 fires were due to carelessness in disposing of cigarettes. Incorrect handling of heating installations caused fires, the loss brought about amounted to 1,162,300 zlotys. Losses amounting to 6,500,000 zlotys were caused by fires started by children. The losses due to spontaneous combustion and to lightning are relatively slight: 630,000 zlotys.

The comparison between 1958 and 1959 is terrifying:

	<u>Number of fires</u>	<u>Total losses</u>
1958	480	10,779,400 zlotys
1959	606	18,932,000 "

(Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 21 January).

Having investigated 1,429 cases in 1959, the state trade inspectorate had to file 1,609 complaints concerning irregularities. And this in the period 1 January-1 October 1959 alone. Item: Private dealers were buying out state-produced berets, retailing at 25 zlotys apiece, and after adding a trade-mark, retailed them at prices ranging from 45 to 80 zlotys.

The inspectorate also discovered numerous cases of tax evasion through concealing actual turnover figures (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 January).

Lodz Wojewodztwo Court sentenced four men (one of them member of the driving test board) to terms in prison ranging from one to two years for selling driving licenses to persons who had not passed any test. Fee charged: 500-5,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 21 January).

Lodz Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Leszek Sztych to three years in prison for illegal possession of a pistol (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 21 January).

Konstanty Grzebula, president of the Wojewodztwo Court informed newsmen on the work done by courts in 1959. The courts of the wojewodztwo tried 124,000 civil and criminal cases in 1959. There was a 1958 backlog of 64,000 cases. The courts closed proceedings in 127,000 cases, and this is surprising if one considers that there are but 170 judges and 395 judiciary officials in the wojewodztwo. The total number of 1959 civil cases was down 5%, and that of criminal cases down 10% from 1958 (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 22 January).

A conference of traffic authorities at the MO wojewodztwo command disclosed that in 1959 there were 722 road accidents in the wojewodztwo, in which 27 persons were killed, and 525 injured. 210 were due to drunken driving, 109 to reckless driving, and 98 to speeding. The conference decided rigorously to enforce the anti-alcohol law of 19 December 1959. Under the law, the penalty for drunken driving is up to two years in prison or a fine up to 5,000 zlotys. In cases where no motor vehicle but a horse-drawn one or a bicycle, or even a push-cart is operated under the influence of drink, the penalty is up to one year in prison, and a fine of up to 5,000 zlotys (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 22 January).

Dziennik Baltycki carried a feature on the case of a teen-age boy whose father, living in Lublin wojewodztwo, could not afford to provide him with board and lodgings. The boy was sent to Gdansk to his sister, who was willing to keep him. However this proved impossible, as both the people's wojewodztwo and municipal councils' offices refused to grant the boy permission to register as a resident of Gdansk as "there were no economic or social reasons for granting such permission" (Gdansk, 23 January).

Cases of legal abortion: (Lodz city)

1956	3,200
1957	3,375
1958	4,850

At the same time, the number of illegal ones was going down.

A conference of physicians and of representatives of the people's municipal council made a statement to the effect that, abortion being an extreme resource, it would be advantageous to charge for it (as in the USSR), while at the same time introducing free-distribution of contraceptives (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 23/24 January).

In summary proceedings (no appeal), Szczecin Wojewodztwo Court sentenced Marian Babala Warski, former cashier at the State Clinical Hospital No 1 to ten years in prison for embezzling 415,000 zlotys. He was also fined 20,000 zlotys (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 24 January).

V. ECONOMIC

A. Industries

The 1,100 crew of the Leczyckie Zakłady Gornicze (Leczyca Mining) will grow to 3,600 in 1965. It is estimated that the ore reserves will be sufficient for 100 years of full exploitation (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 19 January).

The Fabryka Maszyn Gorniczych imienia Tadeusza Zarskiego (Tadeusz Zarski Mining Machinery Plant) at Piotrkow employs 800. The value of its production - 56,000,000 zlotys in 1959 - is to rise to 80,000,000 in 1960 and to 200,000,000 in 1965 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 19 January).

Of Poland's industries, the radio-technical ones showed the highest rate of growth:

1938	100
1950	190
1955	845
1960	4,100 (estimated).

The rate of growth of industries manufacturing communications equipment like telephone sets, automatic exchanges, cables, etc., is much lower (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 19 January).

At the "POMET" mechanical works, about one-fourth of working time spent on machining is lost due to both technical-organizational flaws, and owing to the individual workers. This shows how delusive the current industrial production standards are: At one machine tool, as many as 260 minutes were wasted in one day, and still the standard was exceeded by 2% (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 19 January).

For the time being at least, the work ruled by the new industrial production standards at Wroclaw's Fabryka Urzadzen Mechanicznych (Mechanical Installations Plant), introduced one month ago failed to show encouraging effects: productivity dropped by 7%. It is true that the wages dropped as well. This seems to be due to the fact that while standards were improved, i.e., made more realistic, the organization of work was not (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 19 January).

Julian Tokarski, Deputy-Prime Minister, Franciszek Kaim, Vice-Minister of Heavy Industry, Kiejstut Zemajtis, Deputy-President of the Economic Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers etc., attended a conference at "Bierut" steelworks, discussing the expansion of the entire plant, and of the coke plant in particular. The perspective plan for "Bierut" calls for the output to be raised to 3,500,000 t p.a. [sic]. The expansion will take place between the years 1960 and 1968. In 1964, four new coke batteries should be completed (Czestochowa, Zysie Czestochowy, 20 January).

The 12th KSR at Stalowa Huta was attended by comrade Pisarski, secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee. In his report, Wrzesien, the steelworks manager said that the steelworks failed to fulfill its 1959 production plan. He said that the poor cooperation between particular sections brought about confusion, hurry, and high overtime figures. The fact had also to be considered of many workers' failure to use eight hours a day for actual work (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 20 January).

Final tests are being carried out at Wroclaw's "M-5" plant on the first Polish 50-megawatt turbogenerator, big enough to supply a town like Bialystok or Lublin with current (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 20 January).

Within the youth brigade production contest at the ZNTK (Zaklady Naprawcze Taboru Kolejowego - Railroad Rolling Stock Repair Shops), the "Westerplatte Defenders" brigade was victorious with 564,000 zlotys worth of extra production over the fourth quarter, and 1,475,000 zlotys worth during the entire year. The ZNTK fulfilled its annual plan on 16 November, and 210 railroad cars were repaired ahead of schedule (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 January).

Befama (Bielska Fabryka Maszyn Wlokienniczych - Bielsko Textile Machinery Plant) is already working under the new industrial production standards, introduced in one section on 16 December, and in the entire plant on 2 January. Time allowed for particular operations was cut, the cuts ranging from 10 to 22%, and averaging 17% for the plant. On the average, the new standards are being overfulfilled by 1.5% (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 20 January).

Jointly with Warsaw Polytechnic and with the services of the Ministry of Communications, the city's Bydgoskie Zaklady Wytworcze Sprzetu Telefonicznego "Telfa" (Bydgoszcz Telephone Equipment Production Plant) prepared the prototype of a reducing device for a three-way party line.

The plant's designers also work on a miniature "MF-6" transmitter for use in meteorology, on a speedy "MS-1" TV transmitter, and on control panels for steelworks, similar to those made at "Telfa" for use in coal mines (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 January).

The Zakłady Tworzyw Sztucznych (Plastics Plant) at Pustkow near Debica began the production of so-called Styropian, obtained from styrene, an excellent plastic for insulation and sound-proofing purposes, used in refrigerators, cold-storage railroad cars, and by the shipbuilding and aircraft industries (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 January).

An analysis of chemical plants shows that in producing ammonia, synthetic gas and penicillin, the facilities are only being used to 55-60% of capacity. Together with the findings concerning the rubber industry, this points to the existence of great production reserves in the chemical industry (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 January).

1959 exports of farm machinery to Hungary, Albania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Brazil, China, Indonesia etc., reached the value of nearly 5,000,000 foreign trade zlotys (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 January).

Four hundred Polish heavy industry enterprises prepare over 3,000 exhibits for the International Trade Fair at Poznan. The exhibits show the expansion of the production of mechanical joints, consumer goods (radio and television sets, cameras), shipbuilding, and the motorization, measurement, and control devices. Three types of Diesel locomotives and a fast streetcar will be shown along with 80 types of machine tools, and 60 models of farm machinery (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 January).

Gdansk Polytechnic scientists Ryszard Dobielewski and Andrzej Kosinski designed and built Poland's first vacuum device for forming plastics. When imported from abroad, these devices cost 5,000,000-7,500,000 zlotys apiece. While the Gdansk-made prototype is understandably more expensive than the devices to be made later on in great numbers, its cost does not exceed 150,000 zlotys (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 21 January).

Following successful tests, conducted since mid-1959, the industrial closed-circuit television is being introduced at Lenin Huta steelworks by a specially organized team of TV technicians (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 January, Illustration 1).

The Pomorskie Zakłady Budowy Maszyn (Pomorze Machine Construction Plant) completed the installation of a rotary, 150 meters long kiln for the Chinese cement industry. Weight -- 900 tons. Other machinery: stone crushers and grinders for "Wysoka" and "Saturn" cement works in Poland, and a drum for crushing cellulose (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 January).

The State Institute of Geology conducts tests and prospects for minerals in the vicinity of Gorzow Wielkopolski. Samples from 2,500 meters down are being tested. Particular test drillings go as deep as 3,000 meters and last about two years (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 22 January).

The Swidnicka Fabryka Urzadzen Pezemyslowych (Swidnik Industrial Installations Plant) completed the shipment of installations for two sugar refineries in the USSR. This year the plant will export about 2,500 tons of sugar refinery installations to the Soviet Union, Iran, and Vietnam (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 22 January).

Bydgoska Fabryka Obrabiarek do Drewna (Bydgoszcz Timber Machine Tool Plant) will manufacture new types of lathes to work timber components up to 80 cm wide (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 22 January).

In an article written in connection with the implementation of the resolutions passed by the third plenum of the party central committee, Piotr Karpiuk, head of the economic committee of the party wojewodztwo committee stated that the number of man-hours lost in the city's FSC (Fabryka Samochodow Ciezarowych - Truck Plant) in December 1959 was 57,000 only as compared with 155,400 man-hours lost there in August of the same year. He stated similar improvement could be seen in construction enterprises, and that fewer night shifts were being worked (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 22 January).

The Ministry of Heavy Industry awarded the Swidnicka Fabryka Wagonow (Swidnik Railroad Car Plant) a 100,000 zlotys prize for having developed a new-type railroad car bumper. Instead of spiral springs,

the bumper uses about 20 specially rolled rings, and stands up to up to 35 tons pressure. The bumper is a world revelation: even the American railroad encyclopedia of 1952 does not mention anything of the sort.

Other new items of stock and equipment developed at the plant: A "901-V" type, six-axle dumpcar (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 22 January).

Over the next four years, Elblag's "ZAMECH" mechanical works will export 23 turbines totalling 334.5 megawatts: Seven "TK-50" and "TC-25" turbines, totalling 250 MW to China, one industrial, "TU-2.5/I" (2.5 MW) and six "TP-6/L" (6 MW each) turbines to the USSR, and two "TP-2" (2 MW each) to Iran (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 January).

In a long article Adam Teneta described the course of events at Klodnica salt mines, where premature optimism as to the wealth of existing potash deposits caused 300,000,000 zlotys to be invested. Work stopped when the actual, much more modest size of the deposits was ascertained. He said that well-planned investments could bring production up to 100,000-200,000 tons of potash fertilizer p.a., and this would save \$18,000,000 a year, now being spent on imports of such fertilizer. Apart from that, the mines could yield over 1,000,000 tons of salt p.a. by 1970 (Gracow, Dziennik Polski, 23 January).

Of all Polish iron ores, only those mined in Kielce-Czestochowa area, and some mined in the northern part of Swietokrzyskie mountains are suitable for processing. Iron content: 20-25%. Therefore, a great iron ore enriching plant was created at Sabinow. The content after enrichment attains 50%, and in certain cases as much as 88%. Swietokrzyskie mountains ferrous sands will be enriched at Zebiec plant, now under construction (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 23/24 January).

Pruszkow's central lathe design office designed a type "FGC-25," automatic electronically controlled lathe, the first of its kind in Europe, and possibly in the world. Production is to begin right away (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23/24 January, Illustration 2).

This year, the Bydgoskie Zakłady Chemiczne (Bydgoszcz Chemical Plant) will reach an annual 10,000 tons of phenol capacity. Other products: 50,000 sq meters of color flooring materials p.a.; benzene-sulfo-chlorure, black and other dyes (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23/24 January).

The Grudziadzkie Zakłady Przemysłu Gumowego (Grudziadz Rubber Industry Plant) technicians prepared the prototype of a six-man rescue raft. It can be inflated within 30 seconds, and will be equipped with a small, Polish-made radio transmitter. It is as good as any imported from Great Britain (Poznan, Gazeta Poznańska, 25 January).

The "Elektrim" foreign trade agency boosted 1959 exports 50% over 1958, and this will again be repeated this year. Important items: A 2,500,000 rubles electric steelworks furnace to Czechoslovakia, transformers and rectifiers to the USSR, mine locomotives to China, condensers to Korea, electric motors to Turkey, batteries to Egypt; also, for the first time, nuclear equipment to the USSR and East Germany (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25 January).

The Łódzkie Zakłady Aparatury Elektrycznej (Łódź Electrical Equipment Plant) began the production of an electronic galvanostimulator, a diagnostic and therapeutical instrument for use in cases of fracture, polio, etc. The first 20 will be made in February, and this year's production is to total 200 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 25 January).

Bydgoszcz Telecommunications Institute engineers built the prototype of a telephone receiver with a built-in miniature group of transistors. Pushing a button amplifies the voice up to 16 times. The transistors are fed from the telephone network direct. Production starts this year (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25 January, Illustration 3).

The Wrocławskie Zakłady Elektroniczne (Wrocław Electronics Plant) works on a xerographic printing press, capacity over 1,000 signs per second for work with electronic computers, transocean cable etc. (Szczecin, Kurier Szczeciński, 25 January).

The Zakłady Wytworcze Aparatów Wysokiego Napięcia imienia Dymitrowa (Dymitrov High Tension Equipment Production Plant) of Przemysł began the production of current transformers for export to Vietnam, Korea and other countries. The value of exports over the first quarter 1960: 500,000 zlotys (Rzeszów, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 25 January).

B. Consumer Goods, Food Industry, and Domestic Trade

This year Poland's dairy cooperative societies will purchase 300,000,000 liters of milk over 1959 (up 6%). The societies will supply 8% more milk than in 1959. Cheese - up 14%, cream - up 7% from 1959 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznańska, 19 January).

The razor blade plant, built at a cost of 8,000,000 zlotys at Rawa Mazowiecka, a town where there were no industries whatsoever, exported 9,000,000 blades to Czechoslovakia and Turkey in 1959 (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 19 January).

In 1959, the city's wicker industry exported 45,000 bags and 18,000 armchairs to Great Britain, the USA and other countries (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 19 January).

The combined output of the plants subordinated to the Central Administration of Furniture Industry attained the annual value of 4,000,000,000 zlotys. The industry is switching over to production of light-weight, modern furniture not in sets but in pieces, which allows for lower prices. This year new models will account for 30% of production as against 10% in 1959. Inquiries were received from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, West Germany etc. (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rzeszowskie, 19 January).

Within a short time, the first Polish "Blonie" wrist watches, made under Soviet "Kirovsk" license will reach the market. The assembly began in October 1959, and 1,500 watches are ready. Initial production will be modest: up to 80 a day. Before the end of this year, the proportion of Polish-made parts will be 1/4 out of 90 used in the watch. The price will be set shortly by the state price commission (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 20 January).

1959 investments in rural trade cooperatives amounted to 120,000,000 zlotys as against 10,500,000 zlotys in 1954 and 96,000,000 zlotys in 1958. The wojewodztwo union of rural trade cooperatives distributed 195,000,000 zlotys worth of farm machinery in 1959 (Poznan, Gazeta Poznańska, 20 January).

The Krakowskie Zakłady Rybne (Cracow Fish Cannery) of Plasow, taken over by the state ten years ago produces 1,000 tons of pickles, 1,500 tons of smoked, and 400-500 tons of canned fish p.a. About 100 tons a year will be exported to Great Britain, the USA, Israel and other countries (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 21 January).

During the first quarter 1960, the supplies reaching city retail trade will be much more plentiful than over the same period in 1959. Item: 3,451 washing machines as against 2,042. Other articles: 2,400 television sets, 4,200 bicycles, 950 motorcycles (of which one-third will be the popular WFM ones), 39,000,000 zlotys worth of knitwear, 4,000,000 meters of tissues, 273,000 pairs of shoes, etc. (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 21 January).

The production of the textile mills at Zambrow, at present 6,000,000 meters of flannel and other tissues is to grow up to 30,000,000 meters p.a. in 1962 (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 22 January).

In January, 500,000 zlotys worth of plush toy animals were shipped to Holland by the "Niedzwiadek" (Teddy Bear) wojewodztwo cooperative society. New orders were received from Sweden, Morocco and France (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 22 January).

The 25,000th Polish-made accordion went off the "Pafaccord" assembly line in Bydgoszcz (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 22 January).

In 1960, the silk production of the Szczecinskie Zakłady Wlokien Sztucznych (Szczecin Artificial Fiber Plant) is to be up by 170 tons from 1959 (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 22/23 January).

In our area the cotton industry is ahead of (Fasty cotton mill - extra production over the first 20 days in January - 23 tons of yarn), and wool industry is behind the schedule (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 23 January).

This year wojewodztwo industrial cooperatives will begin the production of articles not made heretofore, such as coffeemakers, table lamps and central heating radiators and furnaces (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25 January).

C. Transportation and Communications

1. General. Within the next six years, Wrocław will become a great inland port. The value of services supplied by the "Zegluga na Odrze" (Odra River Shipping) will rise 226% from 125,000,000 zlotys in 1959 to 336,000,000 zlotys in 1965. The agency's boats will carry 310,000 passengers, and 2,667,000 tons of merchandise p.a., and its services will transship up to 3,604,000 tons of goods p.a. The state will invest 500,000,000 zlotys in the "Zegluga na Odrze" (Wrocław, Gazeta Robotnicza, 19 January).

For the first time since the war, the number of PKP passengers dropped in 1959: 60,000,000 down from 1958. On the other hand, the road motor transports are expanding. The state operated 800 buses in 1959, when the number of passengers carried rose 46,000,000 over 1958 (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 19 January).

Poland's fastest trains: Warsaw-Miedzyzdroje - 86.8 km/hour, Warsaw-Katowice - 84.8 km/hour (electric) and 75.3 km/hour (steam).

The PKP operates 13,000 trains, of which 7,000 are passenger ones, and has 22,000 grade crossings, there are permanent guards at only 7,000. (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 20 January).

600,000 tons of grain were handled in 1959 by Szczecin's huge "Ewa" elevator, one of Europe's largest. Recently, air conditioning was introduced, and gas chambers for the extermination of grain pests added to the installations (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 21 January).

Over the past ten years almost 50,000 vessels put into Polish harbors which handled nearly 100,000,000 tons of merchandise. Our own port's share: 57,000,000 tons (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 21 January).

It is estimated that in 1975, Gdynia will handle 8,000,000 tons (up to 50% general cargo), and Gdansk 8,500,000 tons of cargo. The corresponding growth of the three cities of Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia calls for cross-town transportation routes, frequent electric trains etc., to take care of the needs of the labor force, expected to grow by 25% (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 23 January).

At a cost of \$3,000, the "Polcargo" brokers opened a cotton classifying room, Europe's third after West Germany and Italy. It will work for Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany (Gdansk, Dziennik, Baltycki, 23 January).

A direct Leningrad-Warsaw-Berlin train, to be called "Kuznica" will be run by the PKP (Bialystok, Zycie Bialostockie, 23 January).

In 1960, the State "Orbis" travel agency takes delivery of 20 new dining cars, purchased in East Germany. Air-conditioned, these diners are a few meters longer than those now in use here.

Sleeping cars will be introduced on the following lines: Katowice-Jelenia Gora, Cracow-Olsztyn, Warsaw-Trzebiatow, Lodz-Zakopane-Krynica, and Lublin-Jelenia Gora (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 23/24 January).

Forty-three rationalization suggestions, submitted by the workers of Lublin district Post and Telecommunications Office are being applied on a nationwide scale. Applied in Lublin district, they saved the administration 6,400,000 zlotys over the years 1950-1959, and as they cost 2,173,000 zlotys in prizes and other expenditures, they gave the state a net profit of about 4,270,000 zlotys (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 23/24 January).

Up to today 265 boats put into Szczecin in January, and the harbor handled 530,000 tons of cargo (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 24 January).

In 1959, the wojewodztwo filling stations distributed 30,832 tons of gasoline, or an average 84 tons a day (Rzeszow, Nowiny Rszowskie, 25 January).

This year Poland's motor vehicle fleet will increase by 41,000 (not including motorcycles), of which 35,000 will be Polish and 6,000 foreign-made. Of the Polish vehicles, 20,000 will be trucks (11,000 pickup trucks below 2 tons), 2,000 buses, and 13,000 passenger cars.

Imported: 350 buses and special trucks (dumpers, etc.), and 4,500 Soviet, Czechoslovak, and East German passenger cars (Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 25 January).

2. Construction of Transport Equipment and Facilities. At an approximate total cost of 40,000,000 zlotys, a new railroad station will be built at the Polish-Czechoslovak border locality of Zebrzydowice. This year, PKP will invest 7,000,000 zlotys in its construction. The station is to be completed in 1963 (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 19 January).

While the reconstruction of Dzierzynski Street, a portion of Chorzow-Katowice road is proceeding, the "Gottwald" mine is building a tunnel for supplying the "Baildon" steelworks with coal, and thus end congesting the road with coal trucks (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 22 January).

In January, "Leblon," the sixth 5,000 tons dw tramp for Brazil will be launched by the Gdansk Shipyard. "Iracema" and "Itapua," the fourth and fifth ones are in fitting out basin now, and should be delivered to Brazilian shipowners during the first quarter 1960 (Gdansk, Dziennik Baltycki, 22 January).

D. Construction

While the city's DBOR is to build 4,247 housing units and nine schools in 1960, the documentation is not ready yet (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 19 January).

In order to modernize construction methods, 200 excavators were purchased in the USSR, and other construction machinery in East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Szczecin construction agencies will have their share, together with over 20 trucks, however this is far from sufficient (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 21 January).

"Zawady-Polnoc," the city's planned 1,500 house settlement will be built of large components according to plans prepared by Warsaw's and Czestochowa's construction project and design offices (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 21 January).

In 1959, the city's union of housing construction cooperatives built 2,166 housing units in the wojewodztwo. The cooperatives making up the union have a combined membership of over 10,000 but those applying now will unfortunately have to wait four years for their apartments (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 January).

	<u>Number of housing construction cooperatives</u>	<u>Number of housing units built by them</u>
1957	492	7,000
1958	844	14,000
1959	nearly 1,000	over 36,000
1960	over 1,000	42,000

(Bydgoszcz, Gazeta Pomorska, 21 January).

In 1960, housing construction cooperatives expect to complete 42,000 units, and to start 56,130. In 1959, they completed 27,707, and started 52,798 units. Total investments:

1959 2,009,000,000 zlotys

1960 2,452,000,000 "

The major part of investments are those of Katowice, Warsaw and Bydgoszcz wojewodztwos.

In 1959, 58 new construction cooperatives were set up in the Western Territories. This is equivalent to 27% of all housing construction cooperatives set up in Poland that year (Szczecin, Kurier Szczecinski, 25 January).

E. General Economic

1. Economic Structure and Administration; Economic Plans, Plan Fulfillment, and Policies. While at liberation 45% of Poland's industrial and technical equipment were destroyed together with 35% of industrial buildings and 52% of power plants, the dynamic post-war development brought these figures of per capita production p.a.:

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1957</u>
Electric current	340 KWh	749 KWh
Steel	94 kg	188 kg
Cement	94 kg	159 kg
Sulfuric acid	11.3 kg	17.8 kg

Generally speaking it was economically sound to use old machinery as long as it was possible, and then replace it when it was not profitable any longer. Therefore, criticisms directed at too slow a rate of modernization are incorrect. Older industries, understandably enough, have a larger proportion of obsolete machinery than newer ones (textile industry vs. chemical industry).

In the production of machine-tools, 75% of machinery are post-war, and 25% post-1955.

Among the mistakes committed: Chaotic modernization, and the frequent construction of new machinery on the basis of obsolete or obsolescent models (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 19 January).

While at Cracow, Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz discussed plans for the development of the city over the next 15 years with Zygmunt Skibniewski, president of the chief urban and architectural committee, Stanislaw Sroka, Minister of Municipal Economy, Zbigniew Januszko, deputy-president of the planning committee of the Council of Ministers, Lucjan Motyka, first secretary of the party wojewodztwo committee, and others. The conference was jointly presided over by Jozef Nagorzanski, president of the people's wojewodztwo council, and Zbigniew Skolicki, president of the people's municipal council.

The plans discussed at the conference estimate Cracow's 1975 population at 700,000, and Lenin Huta steelworks production at 3,500,000 tons of steel in 1965. A new railroad station will be built at the Grzegorzki section, toward which the trend of the city's development shifts (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 19 January).

The problem of laziness in industrial plants is a very serious one: in 1958, 3,000 workers had to be fired for that reason by Bytom city industrial enterprises alone. However, while "Baildon" steelworks and certain other enterprises advise employment offices accordingly and scrupulously check the references of newly-hired workers, not all enterprises act the same way, and this allows the idlers to get another job at once, at another enterprise (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 20 January).

Apart from the "H. Cegielski" works, no wojewodztwo industrial enterprise held a KSR on technical progress, discussing ways to improve productivity. Certain facts should be borne in mind:

The importance of productivity is shown by the fact that in 1890 the manufacture of a bicycle took as many man hours as that of an automobile takes now. At present, the time wasted by blast furnace stoppages

is three times as long in Poland as in the USSR. It is estimated that loss of time in Poland's industrial enterprises amounts to 20-25%, or to two hours per shift (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 20 January).

1961-1965 investment plans for Cracow district gasworks call for 22 km of low and medium pressure gas mains, and for a 100,000 cu meter tank. Total cost: 17,800,000 zlotys. At a cost of 3,500,000 zlotys, gas would be brought to DBOR's Dabie, Akacjowa, Pradnik Czerwony and Azory settlements.

Coke gas would be brought to the localities of Zielonki, Modlnica and Klucze, and natural gas from the Tarnow-Oswiecim pipeline to Prokocim and Piaszow at a cost of 7,140,000 zlotys (Cracow, Dziennik Polski, 23 January).

In a series of interviews, presidents of Lodz district people's powiat and municipal councils spoke of the fulfillment of plans for their localities over the recent years:

(1) Feliks Hemer of Pabianice said that within the past 15 years his city built 3,500 housing units, 6.5 km of sewers, and 3.5 km of water mains.

(2) Alfred Pacelt of Zdunska Wola said the municipal council's main effort was aimed at bringing the density index from 2.3 persons per housing unit down to 1.8 persons at the end of the five-year plan period. Other projects: construction of water and sewage systems, of a cotton mill to employ 1,000, and of a slaughterhouse, the total cost of which would amount to 9,000,000 zlotys.

(3) Szczepan Rosak of Wielun powiat stated that the powiat needed at least one major industrial plant to provide jobs for the 2,500 workers who have to commute to work in Silesia every day (Lodz, Glos Robotniczy, 25 January).

F. Geographic

1. Movement of Population. On 31 December 1959, Wroclaw had 420,471 residents and 14,000 transients. The 1957 natural increase rate of 21.8 per 1,000 as against that year's 14.5 per 1,000 for Poland dropped down to 19.8 in 1958, and to 16.9 per 1,000 in 1959. There is an excessive proportion of large families (up to seven children: in 1959, nearly 500 children born were their parents' sixth or seventh (Wroclaw, Gazeta Robotnicza, 23/24 January).

Estimated Czestochowa population:

1965 179,000

1975 205,000

The city is expected to reach 250,000 eventually (Czestochowa, Zycie Czestochowy, 24/25 January).

2. Western Territories. At the recent session of the TRZZ Chief Council, the following data were disclosed:

Wartime destruction (1945)

Industrial equipment	70%	Destroyed
Buildings	40%	"
Railroad rolling stock	97%	"
Chemical industry	100%	"
Machine industry	85%	"

In 1957, the total value of production increased by 50%. Output as compared with 1938 was up:

Power	232%
Coal	172%
Iron ore	162%
Pig Iron	198%
Rolling mill products	137%
Sulfuric acid	335%
Artificial silk	116%

The Western Territories now number 127 enterprises employing over 1,000 workers each, as against 44 such enterprises under German rule. In 1960, the Western Territories' share of gross national product will amount to 30% as against 24.4% in 1956. The new industrial enterprises to be built under the next (1961-1965) five-year plan will employ about 100,000 workers (Poznan, Gazeta Poznanska, 21 January).

Appendix A

Illustrations

- (1) Closed-circuit television being introduced in Lenin Huta steel complex (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 21 January, # 17/4982, p. 1).
- (2) The new electronically-controlled lathe, designed and built at Pruszkow's central lathe design office (Katowice, Trybuna Robotnicza, 23/24 January, # 19/4984, p. 1).
- (3) Telephone-receiver with a built-in group of transistors, amplifying voice 16 times, built by the Bydgoszcz Telecommunications Institute (Lublin, Sztandar Ludu, 25 January, # 20/4950, p. 3).

Appendix B

Newspaper Sources

	<u>January</u>
Dziennik Baltycki (Gdansk)	21-23
Dziennik Polski (Cracow)	19, 21-25
Gazeta Pomorska (Bydgoszcz)	19-25
Gazeta Poznanska	19-25
Glos Robotniczy (Lodz)	19-25
Kurier Szczecinski	19-25
Sztandar Ludu (Lublin)	19-25
Trybuna Robotnicza (Katowice)	19-25
Zycie Bialostockie	19-25
<u>Economic only:</u>	
Gazeta Robotnicza (Wroclaw)	19-25
Nowiny Rzeszowskie	19-25
Zycie Czestochowy	19-25

Appendix C

Abbreviations

DBOR	Dyrekcja Budowy Osiedli Robotniczych (Administration of the Construction of Workers' Settlements)
FJN	Front Jednosci Narodu (National Unity Front)
gromada	village (population)
KSR	Konferencja Samorządu Robotniczego (Conference of Workers' Self-Government)
LPZ	Liga Przyjaciół Zolnierza (League of Soldier's Friends)
MO	Milicja Obywatelska (Citizens' Militia)
NIK	Najwyższa Izba Kontroli (Supreme Chamber of Control)
PKP	Polskie Koleje Państwowe (Polish State Railroads)
POM	Państwowy Ośrodek Maszynowy (State Tractor Station)
powiat	county
PZPR	Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza (Polish United Workers' Party)
SD	Stronnictwo Demokratyczne (Democratic Party)
Sejm	Parliament
TRZZ	Towarzystwo Rozwoju Ziem Zachodnich (Society for the Development of Western Territories)
województwo	- province
ZMS	Związek Młodzieży Socjalistycznej (Socialist Youth Union)
ZSL	Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe (United Peasant Party)